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22852 7590 01/10/2007 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER COUGHLAN, PETER D	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/697,433	Applicant(s) AREND, THOMAS	
	Examiner Peter Coughlan	Art Unit 2129	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

1. This office action is in response to an AMENDMENT entered October 23, 2006 for the patent application 10/697433 filed on October 31, 2006 .
2. The previous Office Action of October 23, 2006 is fully incorporated into this Final Office Action by reference.

Status of Claims

3. Claims 1-14 are pending.

35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 for nonstatutory subject matter. The computer system must set forth a practical application of that § 101 judicial exception to produce a real-world result. Benson, 409 U.S. at 71-72, 175 USPQ at 676-77. The invention is ineligible because it has not been limited to a

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substantial practical application. Solutions that are applied to solve a problem is vague and not a practical application. The result has to be a practical application. Please see the interim guidelines for examination of patent applications for patent subject matter eligibility published November 22, 2005 in the official gazette.

In determining whether the claim is for a "practical application," the focus is not on whether the steps taken to achieve a particular result are useful, tangible and concrete, but rather that the final result achieved by the claimed invention is "useful, tangible and concrete." If the claim is directed to a practical application of the § 101 judicial exception producing a result tied to the physical world that does not preempt the judicial exception, then the claim meets the statutory requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 101.

The phrase 'solutions are applied to solve the problem' are vague and not within a real world situation. Is the problem concerned with drug interaction, interest rates or automobile repair? Is so or some other example no such results have not been claimed.

The invention must be for a practical application and either:

- 1) specify transforming (physical thing) or
- 2) have the FINAL RESULT (not the steps) achieve or produce a useful (specific, substantial, AND credible), concrete (substantially repeatable/ non-unpredictable), AND tangible (real world/ non-abstract) result.

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A claim that is so broad that it reads on both statutory and non-statutory subject matter, must be amended, and if the specification discloses a practical application but the claim is broader than the disclosure such that it does not require the practical application, then the claim must be amended.

The claims have to have a function or a purpose with the real world to have a practical application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over August et al in view of Smith. (U. S. Patent 6647383, referred to as **August**; U. S. Patent 5317725, referred to as **Smith**)

Claim 1.

August teaches a main system to execute an application in cooperation with a human user and a remote service system to evaluate problems in the main system (**August**, C5:53-60; 'Human users' of applicant is equivalent to 'users' of August. 'Remote service system' of applicant is equivalent to 'proxy server' of August.), the main system comprising a database (**August**, C7:14-37), an application server (**August**, C9:24-48; 'Application server' of applicant is equivalent to 'search application system' of August.) and a front-end server (**August**, C27:17-32), and the service system comprising: a service module configured to collect problem related data from the main system. (**August**, C9:55-66; 'Service module' of applicant is equivalent to 'back end server' of August.)

August does not teach said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

Smith teaches said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system. (**Smith**, C5:23-38; 'Problem identified about data in the main system' of applicant is equivalent to 'diagnosing data communications networks' of Smith.) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the teachings of August by introduction the area of problem related data as taught by Smith to have a problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

For the purpose of determining if a problem is in database, application server or the front end server.

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August teaches an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27 C14:12-41; 'Acquire knowledge' of applicant is preformed by 'learning engine' of August. 'Defining solution identification rules' of applicant is equivalent to 'definitions of important features' of August.), a knowledge module configured, to store the knowledge representations (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'store the knowledge representations' of applicant is preformed by 'learning engine' of August.), and an inference module configured to process problem related data with knowledge representations to identify solutions (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13; 'Inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August.), and forward the solutions through the service module to the main system. (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13; In FIG #1 the 'smart search engine' forwards solutions through interfaces 26, 24 and 22 to the internet.)

August does not teach wherein the identified solutions are applied to solve the problem.

Smith teaches wherein the identified solutions are applied to solve the problem. (**Smith**, C30:1-9) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the teachings of August by instructing to perform the solutions to solve the problem as taught by Smith to have the identified solutions are applied to solve the problem.

For the purpose of correcting the problem.

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Claim 3.

August teaches the service module (**August**, 'server back-end') monitors the application server (**August**, 'search application server') and the database (**August**, FIG#1, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, 58 and 62) according to instructions from the inference module. (**August**, 'smart search engine'; In FIG#1, the 'server back-end' encompasses the 'smart search engine' and 'search application system'. The 'server back-end' is adjacently linked to the databases, thus monitoring all three modules.)

Claim 5.

August teaches the service system, the inference module (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August.) is adapted to process problem (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Process problem' of applicant is equivalent to 'identify' of August.) related data with knowledge representations to identify solutions (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Identify solutions' of applicant is equivalent to 'locating' of August.) and to return solutions (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Return solutions' of applicant is equivalent to 'retrieving' of August.) to the main system, wherein the service system returns solutions that solve the problem directly in the main system. (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Directly' of applicant is equivalent to 'information database'. Directly meaning information that was already at hand and no input from an 'expert' was needed for further search.)

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Claim 6.

August teaches the service system, the inference module (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August.) is adapted to process problem (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Process problem' of applicant is equivalent to 'identify' of August.) related data with knowledge representations to identify solutions (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Identify solutions' of applicant is equivalent to 'locating' of August.) and to return solutions (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Return solutions' of applicant is equivalent to 'retrieving' of August.) to the main system, wherein the service system returns solutions that solve the problem indirectly by being further knowledge representations for a further inference module operating for the main system. (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Indirectly' of applicant is equivalent to 'expert knowledge database'. Indirectly meaning information that was not initially present at system start and learning engine generated a solution caused by further knowledge representations and further inference module.)

Claim 7.

August teaches collecting problem related data from the main system by a service module of a remote service system. (**August**, C5:53-60; 'Remote service system' of applicant is equivalent to 'proxy server' of August.)

August does not teach said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

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Smith teaches said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system. (**Smith**, C5:23-38; 'Problem identified about data in the main system' of applicant is equivalent to 'diagnosing data communications networks' of Smith.) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the teachings of August by introduction the area of problem related data as taught by Smith to have said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

For the purpose of determining if a problem is in database, application server or the front end server.

August teaches acquiring knowledge representations by an acquisition module of the service system, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27 C14:12-41; 'Acquire knowledge' of applicant is preformed by 'learning engine' of August. 'Defining solution identification rules' of applicant is equivalent to 'definitions of important features' of August.); storing the knowledge representations by a knowledge module of the service system (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Storing the knowledge representations' of applicant is preformed by 'learning engine' of August.); processing problem related data with the knowledge representations by a inference module to identify solutions (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13; 'inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August.); forwarding the solutions through the service module to the main system.

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(**August**, C19:50 through C20:13; In FIG #1 the 'smart search engine' forwards solutions through interfaces 26, 24 and 22 to the internet.)

August does not teach applying the identified solutions to solve the problem.

Smith teaches applying the identified solutions to solve the problem. (**Smith**, C30:1-9) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the teachings of August by instructing to perform the solutions to solve the problem as taught by Smith to applying the identified solutions to solve the problem.

For the purpose of correcting the problem.

Claim 9.

August teaches the service system forwards problem data and solutions for further analysis by a human technician. (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Forwards problem data and solutions' and 'human technician' of applicant is equivalent to 'DB administration' and 'administrator' of August.)

Claim 10.

August teaches the service system forwards problem data and solutions to the further computer in a format that allows analysis by an expert system in the further computer. (**August**, C9:49-54 and C13:52-60; 'Expert system' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search system' of August.)

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Claim 11.

August teaches program code means for performing all the steps of anyone of the claims 7-10 when the computer program product is run on a computer. (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13)

Claim 12.

August teaches an inference module with expertise functionality for evaluating problems (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13; 'inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August.) in a main computer system that executes an application (**August**, C19:50 through C20:13), wherein the inference module is adapted to process problem related data with knowledge representations to identify solutions (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Process problem' of applicant is equivalent to 'identify' of August.), said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules (**August**, C14:12-41; 'Defining solution identification rules' of applicant is equivalent to 'definitions of important features' of August.), the inference module characterized in that the inference module is part of a service system receiving problem related data from the main computer system over a network. (**August**, FIG#1; 'Inference module' of applicant is equivalent to 'smart search engine' of August. The 'smart search engine' is within the service system which is separated from a main computer system by the internet.)

August does not teach said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

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Smith teaches said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system. (**Smith**, C5:23-38; 'Problem identified about data in the main system' of applicant is equivalent to 'diagnosing data communications networks' of Smith.) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the teachings of August by introduction the area of problem related data as taught by Smith to have said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system.

For the purpose of determining if a problem is in database, application server or the front end server.

August teaches returning solutions to the main system, wherein in a first case, the service system returns solutions that solve the problem directly (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Directly' of applicant is equivalent to 'information database'. Directly meaning information that was already at hand and no input from an 'expert' was needed for further search.) and, in a second case, the service system returns solutions that solve the problem indirectly by being further knowledge representations for a further inference module. (**August**, C9:66 through C10:27; 'Indirectly' of applicant is equivalent to 'expert knowledge database'. Indirectly meaning information that was not initially present at system start and learning engine generated a solution caused by further knowledge representations and further inference module.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 4, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of August, and Smith, as set forth above, and further in view of Babutzka. (U. S. Patent Publication 20020073200, referred to as **Babutzka**)

Claim 2.

August, and Smith fails to particularly call for the main system and the service system communicate through remote function call connections provided by the service module.

Babutzka teaches the main system and the service system communicate through remote function call connections provided by the service module.

(**Babutzka**, ¶0099) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of August, and Smith by using a system that can contact remote modules as taught

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by Babutzka to have the main system and the service system communicate through remote function call connections provided by the service module.

For the purpose of providing connections with other modules thus increasing flexibility in design.

Claim 4

August and Smith fails to particularly call for the main system and the service system are systems in client/server configuration.

Babutzka teaches the main system and the service system are systems in client/server configuration. (**Babutzka**, ¶0097) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of August and Smith by utilizing a standard client server configuration as taught by Babutzka to have the main system and the service system are systems in client/server configuration.

For the purpose of having the client/server configuration in place allows multiple users to access the system at multiple sites.

Claim 14.

August and Smith fails to particularly call for the main system is implemented as a R/3 system.

Babutzka teaches the main system is implemented as a R/3 system. (**Babutzka**, ¶0009) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of

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August and Smith by using an integrated business system as taught by Babutzka to have the main system is implemented as a R/3 system.

For the purpose of using an industrial standard integrated business system promotes better integration with employees, hardware and software.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of August, and Smith, as set forth above, and further in view of Schoneburg (U. S. Patent Publication 20020133347), and Hennessey (U. S. Patent 6360216).

Claim 8.

August and Bautzka fails to particularly call for identifying the solutions form set of predefined advices of the application, identify the solutions by

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applying knowledge representations in a sequential order, identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a hierarchical order, identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a dynamically adaptive order, communicate questions to the user by composing the questions from predefined passages provided by the application, and analyses responses that the user enters in natural language.

Schoneburg teaches identify the solutions form set of predefined advices of the application, (**Schoneburg**, ¶0075; 'predefined advices' of applicant is equivalent to 'parameters' of Schoneburg.) identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a sequential order. (**Schoneburg**, ¶0007; "Sequential order" of applicant is equivalent to 'sequential calling' of Schoneburg.) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of August and Bautzka by using parameters for search aids and putting the solutions in sequential order as taught by Schoneburg to identify the solutions form set of predefined advices of the application, identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a sequential order.

For the purpose of being able to retrieve solutions and put them into a useful best answer first sequence.

Hennessey teaches identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a hierarchical order (**Hennessey**, C12:37-50), identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a dynamically adaptive order (**Hennessey**, C9:6-26), communicate questions to the user by composing the

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questions from predefined passages provided by the application (**Hennessey**, abstract; 'Predefined passages' of applicant is equivalent to 'text information from the database' of Hennessey.), and analyses responses that the user enters in natural language. (**Hennessey**, C2:17-24; 'Natural language' of applicant is equivalent to 'his or her own words' of Hennessey.) It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of August and Smith by placing solutions into a hierarchical or dynamic order with aid from the system in the user's own words as taught by Hennessey to identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a hierarchical order, identify the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a dynamically adaptive order, communicate questions to the user by composing the questions from predefined passages provided by the application, and analyses responses that the user enters in natural language.

For the purpose of the user having the choice of how solutions are presented and not have to learn the system language for ease of use.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of August, and Smith, as set forth above, and further in view of Fujinaga. (U. S. Patent Publication 20010056379, referred to as **Fujinaga**)

Claim 13.

August and Smith do not teach the main system executes an enterprise resource planning application.

Fujinaga teaches the main system executes an enterprise resource planning application. (**Fujinaga**, ¶0014 and ¶0109). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of August and Smith by identifying computer problems and attributes as taught by Fujinaga to have the main system executes an enterprise resource planning application.

For the purpose of using the system to operate within all fields of an enterprise.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on October 23, 2006 for claims 1-14 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

6. In reference to the Applicant's argument:

In the Office Action mailed August 1, 2006, the Examiner rejected claims 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to nonstatutory subject matter; rejected claims 1, 3, 5-7, and 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,647,383 to August et al. ("August") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,317,725 to Smith et al. ("Smith"); rejected claims 2, 4, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over August in view of Smith and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0073200 to Babutzka et al. ("Babutzka"); rejected claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over August in view of Smith, Babutzka, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0133347 to Schoneburg et al. ("Schoneburg"), and U.S. No. Patent No. 6,360,216 to Hennessey et al. ("Hennessey"); and rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over August in view of Smith and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0056379 to Fujinaga et al. ("Fujinaga").

I. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claims 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 101. The Examiner asserts on page 3, line 12 of the Office Action: "The phrase 'solutions are applied to solve the problem' is vague and not within a real world situation. Is the problem concerned with drug interaction, interest rates or automobile repair? Is so or some other example no such result have not been claimed."

Claim 1 recites, inter alia, "a service module configured to collect problem related data from the main system, said problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system" and "an inference module configured to process problem related data with knowledge representations to identify solutions and forward the solutions through the service module to the main system, wherein the identified solutions are applied to solve the problem." (Emphasis added.) The "problem" is related to "data in the main system," as recited in claim 1. The "solutions" recited in claim 1 are used "to solve the

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problem." Therefore, claim 1 recites a practical application and, more specifically, a useful, tangible, and concrete result. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 101, and claims 2-6, 13, and 14, which depend from claim 1.

Independent claims 7 and 12, although of different scope than claim 1, also recite statutory subject matter and a practical application for evaluating problems in a main computer system. For instance, claim 7 recites, in part, "forwarding the solutions through the service module to the main system; and applying the identified solutions to solve the problem." Further, claim 12 recites, inter alia, returning solutions to the main system, wherein in a first case, the service system returns solutions that solve the problem directly and, in a second case, the service system returns solutions that solve the problem indirectly by being further knowledge representations for a further inference module. Thus, independent claims 7 and 12 also recite a practical application and, in particular, a useful, tangible, and concrete result. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of independent claims 7 and 12, along with claims 8-11, which depend from claim 7.

Examiner's response:

Claim 1 does not make the statement 'data concerning the main system itself'. It does not state that the invention has to do with problems regarding the 'main system'. It does state, 'to collect problem data from the main system' and it does not state 'to collect problem data about the main system.' These are two different statements. The former has to do with information stored within the system and the latter is concerned with information about the system. "Problem" is related to "data in the main system," is still not clear in terms of the contents of the data is related to a domain outside the computer system or if it related to the domain to the computer itself. If the invention is about finding problems 'about' or 'concerning' or 'in regards to' the main system this seems like an easy fix using the words/term mentioned. 'Evaluate problems in the main system' is viewed as

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a repair guide with the information being stored within the 'main system.' The 35

U.S.C. §101 rejection stands.

7. In reference to the Applicant's argument:

II Resection of Claims 1, 3, 5-7 and 9-12 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, the references cited must teach or suggest all the claim elements. Second, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify a reference or to combine reference teachings. Third, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. See M.P.E.P. § 2143. Here, the cited references cannot support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 because, among other things, August and Smith, taken alone or in any proper combination, do not disclose, teach, or suggest each and every feature recited in Applicant's claims 1 and 7.

Examiner's response:

August and Smith are related to diagnoses and iterative searching. In response to Applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the Examiner recognizes that references cannot be arbitrarily combined and that there must be some reason why one skilled in the art would be motivated to make the proposed combination of references. In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975). However, there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining references is not what individual references themselves suggest but rather what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to

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one of ordinary skill in the art. In re Keller, 648 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Sernaker, 702 F.2d 989, 217 USPQ 1 (Fed. Cir. 1983); In re McLaughlin, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). References are evaluated by what they suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific disclosures. In re Bozek, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969).

8. In reference to the Applicant's argument:

Claim 1 recites, inter alia, "an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules." The Examiner asserts that August teaches the above-recited claim limitations by referencing column 9, line 66-column 20, line 27, and column 14, lines 12-41, of August. Applicant traverses for the following reasons. August is directed toward a data search engine providing means for locating information stored on a plurality of network servers. The portions of August highlighted by the Examiner describe a "learning engine" that builds and maintains an expert knowledge database. (August, col. 10, ll. 19-21.) The expert knowledge database maintains definitions of important features. (Id. at col. 14, ll. 38-40.) The Examiner argues on page 6, lines 1-3 of the Office Action that the claimed "defining solution identification rules" are equivalent to the "definitions of important features" of August. Applicant disagrees.

August states that "[o]ften there are features in ... data items returned that are not obvious to the person using the system." (Id. at col. 14, ll. 12-14.) Features indicated by some of the current search tools may indicate to a user how popular a site is, and these features may not be the most salient characteristics of the results the user is interested in. (Id. At col. 14, ll. 15-18.) The August system "identifies a single method of extracting important features such as title, source, author, . . . , etc." (Id. at col. 14, ll. 26-27.) These are considered "important features" in the August system. The learning engine maintains a database of these features. (Id. at col. 10, ll. 19-21.)

The August system does not acquire any "knowledge representations, [the] knowledge representations defining solution identification rules" because the system is merely "extracting important features" from one or more data items. These "important features" are also not "rules," much less "solution identification rules," as recited in claim 1. They are only existing parts of data items that a user

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is more interested in than others, such as the title of a book. (Id. at col. 14, ll. 26-27.) Therefore, August fails to teach or suggest "an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules," as recited in claim 1.

Moreover, Smith does not overcome the shortcomings of August.

The Examiner apparently cites Smith for its teaching of problem-related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system. (Office Action, p. 5, lt. 11-12.) However, Smith does not disclose or suggest the above-noted "an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules," as recited in claim 1. Nor does the Examiner assert that Smith discloses such features.

Accordingly, August or Smith, taken alone or in any proper combination, do not teach or suggest each and every feature recited in Applicant's independent claim 1 and, therefore, cannot support a rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as well as claims 3, 5, and 6, at least due to their dependence from claim 1.

Examiner's response:

Per the applicant, 'knowledge representations defining solution identification rules.' 'Learning engine' of August 'acquires knowledge' of applicant 'Definitions of important features' of August is equivalent to 'defining solution identification rules' of applicant. Thus acquiring 'knowledge representations' is performed by the 'learning engine.' Applicant claims that 'identification rules' of applicant are not equivalent to 'defining solution important features' of August. Examiner disagrees. An 'important feature' can be used for 'identification.' Along the same lines, 'solution identification' is equivalent to 'defining solution important features' of August as well. 'Acquisition module' of applicant is disclosed by the 'learning engine.' The 'learning engine' takes information in which parallels the 'acquisition module' of applicant. 'Defining solution identification rules' of applicant is equivalent to 'definitions of important features' of August. August

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and Smith are viewed in combination with one another under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Resulting in all items in claim one are covered with the combination of August and Smith.

9. In reference to the Applicant's argument:

Claims 7 and 12, although of different scope than claim 1, also recite patentable subject matter like claim 1. For example, claims 7 and 12 include limitations related to "knowledge representations defining solution identification rules." As discussed above with regard to claim 1, August fails to teach these features and, therefore, cannot

support a rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Furthermore, August fails to anticipate claims 9-11, at least due to the dependence of these claims from independent claim 7.

Examiner's response:

See section 8. of this office action concerning 'knowledge representations defining solution.'

10. In reference to the Applicant's argument:

III Rejection of Claims 2, 4, 8, 13, and 14 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

As indicated above, August does not disclose or suggest "an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules." Similar features are also recited in claim 7, which are neither taught nor suggested by August. None of the references cited by the Examiner, including Smith, Babutzka, Schoneburg, Hennessey, or Fujinaga, overcome these shortcomings of August.

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The Examiner asserts that Smith teaches "problem related data representing a problem identified about data in the main system." (Office Action, p. 5, 11. 11-12.) The Examiner further cites Babutzka for its purported teaching of "remote function call connections." (Id. at p. 13, 1. 19.) Schoneburg and Hennessey are cited by the Examiner together for allegedly disclosing "identifying the solutions [from a] set of predefined advices of the application, identify[ing] the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a sequential order, identify[ing] the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a hierarchical order, identify[ing] the solutions by applying knowledge representations in a dynamic adaptive order, communicat[ing] to the user by composing questions from predefined passages provided by the application, and analyses responses that the user enters in a natural language." (Id. at pp. 16-17.) Fujinaga supposedly discloses "an enterprise resource planning application." (Id. at p. 18.) Regardless of the veracity of the Examiner's statement, Smith, Babutzka, Schoneburg, Hennessey, and Fujinaga do not disclose or suggest the above-noted "an acquisition module configured to acquire knowledge representations, said knowledge representations defining solution identification rules," as recited in claim 1. Nor has the Examiner established that Smith, Babutzka, Schoneburg, Hennessey, or Fujinaga disclose such features.

Claim 7, although of different scope than claim 1, also recites patentable subject matter. For example, claim 7 includes limitations related to "knowledge representations defining solution identification rules."

Accordingly, August, Smith, Babutzka, Schoneburg, Hennessey, or Fujinaga, taken alone or in any proper combination, do not teach or suggest each and every feature recited in Applicant's independent claims 1 and 7 and, therefore, cannot support a rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Dependent claims 2, 4, 8, 13, and 14 are therefore allowable, at least due to their corresponding dependence from claims 1 and 7.

Examiner's response:

Claims 2, 4, 8, 13, 14 do not claim a 'acquisition module.' 'Acquisition module' of applicant is addressed in section 8. of this office action.

Examination Considerations

11. The claims and only the claims form the metes and bounds of the invention. "Office personnel are to give the claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d, 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969)" (MPEP p 2100-8, c 2, I 45-48; p 2100-9, c 1, I 1-4). The Examiner has the full latitude to interpret each claim in the broadest reasonable sense. Examiner will reference prior art using terminology familiar to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such an approach is broad in concept and can be either explicit or implicit in meaning.

12. Examiner's Notes are provided to assist the applicant to better understand the nature of the prior art, application of such prior art and, as appropriate, to further indicate other prior art that maybe applied in other office actions. Such comments are entirely consistent with the intent and spirit of compact prosecution. However, and unless otherwise stated, the Examiner's Notes are not prior art but link to prior art that one of ordinary skill in the art would find inherently appropriate.

13. Examiner's Opinion: Paragraphs 11 and 12 apply. The Examiner has full latitude to interpret each claim in the broadest reasonable sense.

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

15. Claims 1-14 are rejected.

Correspondence Information

16. Any inquiry concerning this information or related to the subject disclosure should be directed to the Examiner Peter Coughlan, whose telephone number is (571) 272-5990. The Examiner can be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:15 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor David Vincent can be reached at (571) 272-3080. Any response to this office action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks,
Washington, D. C. 20231;

Hand delivered to:

Receptionist,
Customer Service Window,
Randolph Building,
401 Dulany Street,
Alexandria, Virginia 22313,

(located on the first floor of the south side of the Randolph Building);

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for formal communications intended for entry.)

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

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for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).



Peter Coughlan

12/26/2006



DAVID VINCENT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER